

**Amendments to the Claims:**

Please amend claims 1, 3, 5, 9, 16 and 19 and cancel claims 13 and 17 as shown in the listing of claims below. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended)      A non-iterative method of forming a time-domain equalizer for a receiver device associated with a channel, the method comprising the steps of:

forming a discrete-time representation of channel response  $H(z)$ , followed by a discrete-time representation of time-domain equalizer response  $A(z)$ ;

choosing a signal which represents an allowed residual output  $B(z)$  of the time-domain equalizer;

arranging ~~the formed signals~~  $A(z)$ ,  $B(z)$ , and  $H(z)$  with a summation device to form an error signal of  $E(z) = H(z)A(z) - B(z) = 0$ ;

inputting a unit one signal to the channel response and deriving the relationships  $B(z) = H(z)A(z)$ , and  $H(z) = B(z)/A(z)$ ;

deriving an expression for the error signal in terms of coefficients corresponding to  $A(z)$ ,  $B(z)$  and  $H(z)$ ;

minimizing the error signal;

deriving the coefficients corresponding to  $H(z)$  from the receiver training estimates; and

solving for the coefficients corresponding to  $A(z)$  and  $B(z)$ , wherein  $B(z)$  has a degree less than ~~the~~ a cyclic prefix  $C$ , and the coefficients corresponding to  $A(z)$  provide the time-domain equalizer.

2. (original)      The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of choosing the signal  $B(z)$  includes formulating the signal to have a desired frequency response that is flat over the middle of the band.

3. (currently amended)      The method of Claim ~~[[3]]~~ 2, wherein the signal  $B(z)$  is also formulated to have raised-cosine roll-off at the edges.

4. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the receiver utilizes discrete multitone (DMT) modulation.

5. (currently amended) The method of Claim 1, wherein the steps further include:  
expressing ~~the discrete-time signal~~  $A(z)$  as a polynomial of the order  $Z^{M+1}$  having coefficients  $a_j$ ;

expressing ~~the discrete-time signal~~  $B(z)$  as a polynomial of the order  $Z^{K+1}$  having coefficients  $b_j$ ;

expressing the discrete-time signal  $H(z)$  as a polynomial of the order  $Z^{N+1}$  having coefficients  $h_j$ , wherein  $K < M < N$ , and  $K \leq C$ ;

expressing the discrete-time signal  $E(z) = A(z)H(z) - B(z)$  as a polynomial of the order  $Z^{N-1}$  having coefficients  $e_i$ ;

equating coefficients of the same order on each side of the equation for  $E(z)$ ;

determining the coefficients of  $e_i$  in terms of  $a_j$ ,  $b_j$  and  $h_j$  from the equated coefficients;

deriving the coefficients  $h_j$  from the receiver training estimates; and

minimizing the error signal by solving for the coefficients  $a_j$  and  $b_j$  such that the error signal is minimized.

6. (original) The method of Claim 5, wherein the step of minimizing the error signal includes:

determining partial derivatives of the error signal with respect to  $a_j$  and  $b_j$ ;

setting the partial derivatives to zero and solving for the coefficients  $e_i$ ;

substituting values of the coefficients of  $e_i$  in terms of  $a_j$ ,  $b_j$  and  $h_j$  and deriving a matrix of equations having the terms  $a_j$ ,  $b_j$  and  $h_j$ ;

multiplying the matrix times a vector having the desired coefficients arranged as  $b_0$  through  $b_{K-1}$  and  $a_0$  through  $a_{M-1}$  and setting the product equal to zero;

equating the first desired coefficient  $b_0$  to one;

determine  $h_j$  coefficients from receiver training estimates; and  
solving for the vector of desired coefficients such that the error signal is minimized.

7. (original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the time-domain equalizer is applied to a DSL-type device.

8. (original) The method of Claim 7, wherein the receiver device is an ADSL Termination Unit - Remote.

9. (currently amended) A non-iterative method of forming a time-domain equalizer for a receiver device using discrete multitone modulation in association with a channel, the method comprising the steps of:

forming a discrete-time representation of channel response having corresponding coefficients;

forming a discrete-time representation of time-domain equalizer (TEQ) response having corresponding coefficients, the channel response and TEQ response being arranged to form a combined response;

choosing a residual output signal of the time-domain equalizer having corresponding coefficients and choosing the signal so that its degree is less than a cyclic prefix  $C$ ;

arranging the ~~formed signals~~ combined response and the residual output signal with a summation device to form an error signal = (combined response) – (residual response);

inputting a unit one signal to the channel response and setting the error signal = 0, and deriving the relationship of (combined response) = (residual response);

deriving an expression for the error signal having corresponding coefficients formed in terms of the coefficients corresponding to the combined response and the residual response;

minimizing the error signal;

deriving the coefficients corresponding to the channel response from receiver training estimates; and

solving for the coefficients corresponding to the TEQ and the residual output signal.

10. (original) The method of Claim 9, wherein the step of choosing a residual output signal includes choosing a signal having a desired frequency response that is flat over the middle of the band.

11. (original) The method of Claim 9, wherein the step of deriving an expression for the error signal further includes:

deriving the coefficients of the error signal in terms of the coefficients of combined response and residual response by equating the terms of like power on either side of the expression.

12. (original) The method of Claim 11, wherein the step of minimizing the error signal includes the steps of:

determining partial derivatives of the energy signal with respect to the coefficients of the TEQ response and the residual response;

setting the partial derivatives equal to zero;

substituting values of the coefficients of the energy signal for coefficients in terms of the channel response, the TEQ, and the residual response, thereafter deriving a corresponding matrix of values;

multiplying the corresponding matrix times a result vector of the desired TEQ coefficients and residual response coefficients;

setting the product equal to a zero vector; and

equating the initial coefficient in the result vector to "1."

13. (cancelled)

14. (original) The method of Claim 9, wherein the time-domain equalizer is applied to a DSL- type device.

15. (original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the receiver device is an ADSL Termination Unit - Remote.

16. (currently amended) A time-domain equalizer (TEQ) apparatus formed in a non-iterative manner in a processor device having associated storage capability, the apparatus comprising:

- a channel having a channel response with corresponding coefficients;
- a (TEQ) with a response having stored coefficients, the channel response and TEQ response being arranged to form a combined response;
- a residual output signal of the time-domain equalizer, the signal having stored coefficients and chosen so that the degree of the signal is less than a cyclic prefix  $C$ ;
- a summation device for arranging the ~~formed signals~~ combined response and the residual output signal into an error signal = (combined response) – (residual response);
- a unit one-signal input to the channel response, whereby the error signal is set to zero, and the relationship becomes (combined response) = (residual response);
- a set of stored coefficients of the ~~energy error~~ error signal that are determined in terms of the stored coefficients corresponding to the combined response and the residual response;
- whereby the error signal is minimized, the coefficients corresponding to channel response are derived from receiver training estimates, and the coefficients corresponding to the TEQ and residual output signal are derived such that the error signal is minimized.

17. (cancelled)

18. (original) The apparatus of Claim 16, wherein the time-domain equalizer is applied to a DSL-type device.

19. (currently amended) The apparatus of Claim 18, wherein the ~~receiver~~ device is an ADSL Termination Unit - Remote.

20. (original) The apparatus of Claim 16, wherein DMT modulation is used.